THE COURTS.

A Divorced Wife Suing the Widow of Her Former Husband.

STEAMSHIP PASSENGERS. SICK

Judge Cowing's Charge to the Grand Jury.

Among the decisions just rendered by the Supreme Court, General Torm, and in which the facts recited are somewhat interesting, is one in the suit of Za seems that Charles Croft Holbrook, since deceased brought a suit against the plaintiff, his first wife for divorce, charging her with adultery, she at the time answering by a similar counter charge. Mu parties were then entered into, the re-sult being an agreement on the part of the husband to give his wife an allowance and sup-port the minor children. The defendant in this mit claims the agreement was never assented to by the wife. Following its execution, however, Mrs. Followook the first immediately left the house, tking her children with her. The husband, as aliged, failed to carry out his part of the agreement, and left his wife and children without means of sipport. A decree of divorce was finally obtained by the husband in Massachusetts in 1861, and the litter married again. Upon his death in 1871 he made its second wite his executrix, and the present suit is by the first wife against the second wite or her expenses and for the support of her children, no provision having been made for their support in the divorce proceedings. In proof of her respectability she asserts that her daughters are all harried to people of good repute, one of them being he wife of a distinguished European official. Her daim, however, is contested by the second wife on he ground that the decree of divorce released her ausband from all demands. The matter was sont to a referce, who reported that the plaintiff's claim was just and that she was entitled to receive \$11,307.52. The report of the referce was afterward set aside by Judge Daniels, and his order is now aftermed by the General Term, the Court holding that by the law of Massachusetts when a nusband secures a divorce from his wife his personal estate becomes wholly vested in the husband, unless some portion of it be set apart for her separate maintenance. As none was set apart in this case her personal estate, of which this claim was a part, became wholly vested in the husband. the wife. Following its execution, however, Mrs.

THE SAFETY OF HUMAN PREIGHT. A decision was rendered yesterday by Judge Choate, in the United States District Court, in the case of Henry A. Fleischmann against the steamship Hammonia, of the Hamburg line, to recover \$10,000 damages for alleged ill treatment on a voyage to Eu-In April, 1873, the plaintiff took passage, with his wife and child, by the Hammonia, for Hamburg, on his way to the Vienna Exposition. Two days out from New York the child was taken sick, and the from New York the child was taken sick, and the ship's surgeon decided that it had the smallpox Mr. Fleischmann complained that the captain compelled him and his family to leave their stateroom in the first cabin, and they were literally imprisoned in a room adjoining the store room, and not allowed to leave it for air, exercise or any other purpose. The room, he testified, was filled with bad odors, andoverrun with cockroaches and other vermin. A general denial was made for the defence to the latter charges, and, as to the child, it was claimed that he really had the smallpox, and it was necessary to isolate him from the other passengers. So far as Mr. Fleischmann and his wife were concerned, it was claimed that they went of their own accord with their child. Judge Choate says:—"There can be no doubt that the master of a ship has authority, and that it is his duty in case of the appearance of a dangerous infectious disease to isolate the sick persons from all on board, and in this case the master did no more than his duty. The testimony shows that the child had a very light case of smallpox or varioloid, and his removal was necessary and proper. On the material points, in respect to the manner in which the change of rooms was effected, and the hardships and discomforts attending and iollowing, the libellant is contradicted, and his statement shown not to be founded on fact." The libel is dismissed with costs." ship's surgeon decided that it had the smallpox

A TIMELY WARNING.

Judge Cowing opened the July term of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Mr. John Babcock, of No. 30 Vesey street, being selected as foreman of the Grand Jury. In delivering his charge Judge Cowing referred to the statutory provisions in regard to criminal offences and cautioned the members gard to criminal offences and cautioned the members or the Grand Jury against finding indictments un-less warranted by the testimony submitted. "Once a man was indicted and incarcerated," observed His Honor. "It would be but poor satisfaction for the in-jury done his reputation and the wrong inflicted by imprisonment to be acquitted by a petit jury." Under such circumstances the Grand Jury should investigate every case carefully and see to it that no citizen was wrongfully accused. and see to it that no citizen was wrongfully accused. It was, moreover, the bounden duty of grand juries, continued the Court, to watch with vigilance the conduct of public officials. If they proved derelict in their duties they perpetrated a crime for which they should be presented and punished. It was the province of grand juries to investigate and report the dereliction of public officials and not place the responsibility solely on the executive. When grand juries took cognizance of the official conduct of public officers the city would be blessed with a better government, the community would be greatly benefited and the members of the grand jury would be discharging a most important duty for which they would well merit the thanks of their fellow citizens. At the conclusion of the charge the grand jurors proceeded to dispose of the business assigned to them.

CAUGHT IN TIME.

A brazen young thief, who gave the name of Thomas McCarthy alias John McAdams, said to be a prominent member of the notorious "Cat Alley Gang," that infests the premises No. 807 Sixth street, and against whom there were three indictments, was arraigned for trial in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Judge Cowing, charged with burglary in the first degree. It appeared that one night toward the end of May last the accused effected an entrance by means of a faulight into the shoe store of an old couple named Joseph and Dorothes Maisch, who lived at No. 603 East Thirteenth street. The youthful burgler, who was only sixteen, was detected by Mrs. Maisch, who summoned her aged husband to her assistance, and as he was being brought to bay drew a pistol and shot the old man in the leg. A few days later Detective O'Conner, of the Eleventh precinct, while strolling along, espied McCarthy, and suspecting him, from the description furnished, took him into custody. He was promptly identified by the old lady, whose recital, in response to Assistant District Attorney Lyon, caused no little interest. The evidence, however, was not sufficiently strong to jeopardize the prisoner's liberty on the charge of burglary, and the Court directed a verdict of acquittal on that accusation. He was then placed on trial on the indictment for felonious assault on Mr. Maisch. The prisoner was promptly convicted and Judge Cowing, after a wholesome warning, sont him to the State Prison for two years and six months. yesterday, before Judge Cowing, charged with bur-

SUMMARY OF LAW CASES.

"Johnny" Hope, who was recently convicted of complicity in the Manhattan Bank robbery, was to have been called to the bar of the Court of General Sessions yesterday for sentence, but on motion of hi

have been called to the bar of the Court of General Sessions yesterday for sentence, but on motion of his counsel, Mr. Charles W. Brooke, who intends arguing a motion for a new trial, the prisoner was remanded until Friday next.

James R. Cosgrove, Sannel W. Swayze and William S. Murray have received appointments as officers of the Court of General Sessions, in the place of William Nugent, Benjamin Winne and John Fitzgerald removed. The Deputy Clerk, Mr. W. E. Stewart, who is about joining his father, Mr. Orlando C. Stewart, in the practice of the law, will be succeeded by Mr. William Moser, Jr.

Frank Coagrove, of Burling slip, who some time ago pleaded guilty to participation in the malpractice case of Cora Sammis, of Northport, L. I., for causing whose death, as a principal, Mine. Berger was sent to the Penitentiary for fourten years, was to have been arraigned for sentence in the Court of General Sessions yeaterday. On motion of John I. Davenport the matter was adjourned in the absence of Mr. William A. Beach, the prisoner's counsel.

A motion for a reference in the case of Montagne L. Marks, a lawyer, against Aaron Appleton, the treasurer of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, was argued yesterday before Judge Potter, at Chambers of the Supreme Court. The action is brought to recover the sum of \$650 for professional services alleged to have been rendered the detendant in the management of the theatre and in other ways. After hearing the arguifent of counsel Judge Potter reserved his decision, Charles Strauss appeared for the plaintiff and William F. Howe was opposed.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

SUPERME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Potter.—Nos. 18, 28, 36, 39, 47, 58, 63, 67, 90, 111, 126, 141, 142, 168, 163, 173, 180, 183, 186,
SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Adjourned until September 1.
SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Douchue.—No day calendar.
SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1.—Adjourned rine die. Part 2.—Adjourned for the term. Part 3.—Adjourned sine die.

sine die. Part 2.—Adjourned for the term. Part 3.
Adjourned sine die.
SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned sine

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Court opens at twelve M. Motions.
SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERMS—Parts 1, 2 and 3.—Adjourned for the term.
COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned until NON PLEAS-EQUITY TERM.—Adjourned for the

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.—Motions. Exparte business attended to before twelve o'clock only.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERMS—Parts 1, 2 and 3.—Adjourned for the term.

Marine Court—Trial Terms—Parts 1, 2 and 3.—Adjourned for the term.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Held by Judge Choate.—In admiralty—T. M. McGovern vs. Steamtug E. W. Gorgas; T. Joyce vs. same; J. Hannigan vs. same; F. W. Lawrence vs. Schooner F. P. Hall; J. M. Leonard vs. M. Whitwill; A. Forsyth vs. M. Ferdon; W. G. Foomer vs. Schooner River Queen.

PATROLMAN TULLY.

THE CONVICTED ASSAILANT OF BOUNDSMAN ORR IN THE CUSTODY OF THE SHERIFF INSTEAD OF IN THE PENITENTIARY—SHERIFF REILLY'S EXPLANATION OF THE STRANGE PROCEEDING. It is seldom that public indignation is aroused to that of Police Officer Tully, who was convicted a few days since of a most brutal assault on his superior officer. He was sentenced in the Court of Special Sessions to three months' penal servitude in the Penitentiary, and on the day sentence was passed ne was delivered to Deputy Sheriff Mechan on a writ of habeas corpus issued by Justice Donohue, of the Supreme Court. Yesterday morning he was brought before the Supreme Court, where there was to be an argument for admission to ball pending the result of a certiorari to review the case, issued also by the Supreme Court. The argument for ball was postponed until this morning at half-past ten o'clock.

The fact that Tully, a convicted criminal, should liege of going about the city at will in company with a Sheriff's officer, seemed such an anomaly to ordi-nary citizens that their indignation was naturally aroused. And yet it would seem that this he seem naroused. And yet it would seem that this is seen for years the general practice in cases who convicted persons have been remanded to the custody of the Sheriff pending argument before the Supreme Court. It has been erroneously stated by an official that Tully is now under \$500 ball; such is not the case. He was under that ball pending his trial before the Court of Special Sessions, but the ball bond of course expired when he was tried and convicted. He is now under no ball whatever, but is simply in the custody of the Sheriff, who is responsible for his production to the Supreme Court under the writ of habeas corpus.

INTERVIEW WITH SHERILLY.

Sheriff Reilly was found at his office yesterday morning by a Herallo reporter, and courteously expressed himself as entirely willing to give any information he possessed about the matter.

"How does it happen, Sheriff," asked the reporter, "that a man convicted of a felony can be at large?"

"He is not at large, sir; he is in my custody."

"Well, he is not in prison."

formation he possessed about the matter.

"How does it happen, Sheriff," asked the reporter,

"that a man convicted of a felony can be at large?"

"He is not at large, sir; he is in my custody."

"No, he is not locked up. He was not ordered to be locked up by the Court. He was simply crdered to the custody of the Sheriff. I have put him in charge of one of my deputies, and am responsible to the Court for his safe keeping."

"Yes, but shouldn't he be locked up?"

"It has been the rule for years to place prisoners of that kind in charge of a deputy sheriff. I remember once that Hornce Greeley was placed in my charge. I was deputy sheriff then. He was in the Sheriff's custody, but he did not go to prison."

"How long will he be permitted to remain in charge of your officer?"

"That is entirely within the power of the Court. The Court could remand him to the City Prison, or could put him in the custody of his counsel, or in fact of any one. The case comes up on an argument to allow him to belit to-morrow morning. The Court can then send him anywhere, or leave him in my custody pending the review of his case. If the Court danits him to ball of course he is discharged from my custody."

"Why do you not lock him up?"

custody pending the review of his case. If the Court admits him to bail of course he is discharged from my custody."

"Why do you not lock him up?"

"It is discretionary with me as to what I shall do with him. Besides, I have no power over the City Prison. If they took him there for me it would merely be an act of courtesy."

"You have Ludlow Street Jail though."

"Yes, I could lock him up there, but criminals, unless they are from the United States courts, are seldom locked up there. We could not piece him in solitary confinement, and we would not want to let him go with unconvicted men."

"MOT AN ISOLATED CASE.

"Are there many such cases as his?"

"Oh, yes; they come up every day. The Court can send a man anywhere. It all depends upon the wording of the order. If he had been 'remanded' he would have been locked up in the Tombs, but 'custody of the Sheriff means that I am responsible for him and can keep him where I like."

"Could he go to Coney Island with his deputy?"

"No, sir; he cannot leave the county. If the deputy should allow him to leave the county under any circumstances I would of course discharge him instantly."

"Does he pay anything for the privilege of a deputy

ntly." oes he pay anything for the privilege of a deputy

instantly."
"Does he pay anything for the privilege of a deputy sheriff's company?"
"Not a cent, sir."
"It is said that the man claims to have what he calls 'pointical pull.'
"I am sure I do not know anything about that. He has none with me. I never saw him but twice in my lite—once on the 3d of July and to-day. I do not even know to which party he belongs."
Judge Donohue said the case would come before the Supreme Court for review, and that pending that an argument would be offered for ball, the result of which, of course, he could not foreshadow.
District Attorney Phelps said his office had nothing

District Attorney Phelps said his office had nothing to do with Special Session cases, but that when the matter should come before the Supreme Court on a question of Tully's admission to ball he should op-pose it.

FORLORN TYKES.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR DOGS IN THE POUND-THE "PRIVILEGED" CURS AND THE "STAR BOARDERS."

Whether the howling of the dogs yesterday was in protest against the smallpox hospital now being erected adjacent to the pound, at the the foot of East Sixteenth street, or owing to the menace of the weather is beyond human ken. Certain it is, howweather is beyond numar sea. Certain it is, now ever, that the howling was more vociferous than usual. Canine protests, pleadings, invectives and complaints, in magnificent discordance, filled the air and wakened all the echoes convenient to the guests' kennel, giving to listeners without the idea that an indiscriminate fight was in progress. On entering libelious impression was at once dispelled, for on the floor of the two great bins about eighty animals were seen to be moving to and fro, eating, drinking and howling in fraternal chorus.

ALL SORTS OF DOGS.

Dogs of all degrees, from the plebeian brute, whose life has been from puphood one continuous series of "chevies," to the pampered pet, used to a soft nest ling place in miladi's lap, are here to be seen. Dogs of sporting origin, whose dams and sires consorted out of kind; terriers of various degrees of illegitimacy, exponents of the grotesque results of a commingling of spitz and shepherd blood, mistakes of setter and dandy Dinmot origin, Dutch grocery store dogs (a purely local strain), worthless pups

comminging of spitz and shepherd blood, mistakes of setter and dandy Dinmot origin, Dutch grocery store dogs (a purely local strain), worthless pups and purblind ancients make up the census of the pound. Each resident has his own particular history, and no doubt at some time has been happy in the protection of man.

High BRED AND LOW BRED.

The pound is strikingly like a human prison, and a careful observer can note as plainly as in a jul the various dispositions. Some of the beasts remain apart and sedately scan the faces of the visitors; others spend the time in fale, noisy wailing; more sulk and snap at flies; others, in besotted indifference, le negligently around and seek happiness in sleep, while more frisk and gambol to and fro, seeming to regard the pound as a pleasant residence. "Happy dog!" says some one, who evidently had never visited a pound. Happy dogs are scarce here. A large majority seem to feel out of place, more particularly those whose coats bear evidence of much care. The pet dogs form an aristocracy at one end of the bin, holding aloof from the too familiar curs who seem to find cause for congratulation in the large and distinguished company in which they find themselves. A lean and gentlemany black and tan'terrier marches up and down among the crowd, bestowing attention on neither fellows nor visitors, a much soiled spitz struggles to climb out of the bin, but is retarded in his efforts by a cur of doubtful lineage, who ever and anon bites at his hind legs. Quite an audience of dogs are enjoying the annoyance which the spitz gives vent to in savage snapping. Thus do the ordinary boarders at the foot of East Sixteenth street while away the time.

THE "STAR" BOARDERS.

All the animals are not compelled to herd in the bins; there are "star" boarders, who have private apartments. Several bitches with litters are among the savage snapping. Thus do the ordinary boarders at the foot of East Sixteenth street while away the time.

THE "STAR" BOARDERS.

All the animals are not compelled to herd in

over the fence she wags her tail and is anxious to get to him.

over the fence she wags her tail and is anxious to get to him.

"JERRY M'AULEY."

Of the 1,544 dogs taken to the pound since it opened none is worthy of higher mention than "Jerry McAuley." who has been spoken or in these columns before. It will be remembered that some time before the pound was open for the reception of guests Jerry, who belongs to no family or breed in particular, came and claimed admission. Efforts to drive him away were unavailing, and for some time he was the sole boarder. While the kitchen was being made ready Jerry only lodged at the Pound, going abroad twice a day to convenient ashboxes for breakfast and dinner. It is narrated of him that as soon as the first boarder was admitted he refused to go into the pound proper, and took up a position at the desk next to Mr. Mullen. Here he remains all the time, repressing any familiarity from outsiders with wonderful impartiality. A little while since a Mr. Lawrence went to the pound and bought Jerry McAuley for \$3. He sent a messenger after Jerry, but Jerry refused to accompany him, Force being used, Jerry relieved the messenger of the seat of his trousers. A second and more fearless messenger was sent. This man's trousers were of very strong stuff; so Jerry, finding his attention in that direction of no avail, bit the messenger's hand. Mr. Lawrence cannot get the dog away, as brave men to bring him are scarce.

THE GRAIN CROPS.

PAILURE OF THE CEREAL PRODUCTION IN EU-ROPE-ADVANCE IN PRICES HERE-A GOOD

HARVEST AND FINE CROPS EXPECTED. Advices received in this city from Europe during a great many places. This is particularly so in France, which it is expected, will have to import 80,000,000 bushels. In Great Britain there has been incessant rain. This has caused great damage to the crops and will necessitate large importations of wheat into the United Kingdom, estimated at 120,000,000 bushels. The season in Spain, Italy and Hungary has been thus far a bad one for cereals, and at present it would seem that the deficiencies in those countries will be of a serious nature. The rain has completely destroyed the cereal crops in the northern part of Italy, but in central Italy the prospects of a good harvest are favorable, while in the southwest and Sicily the crops are in tolera-ble condition, and in the southeast and Sardinia they are reported as excellent.

THE EFFECT ON 'CHANGE.

All these reports had more or less effect on the narket here, and the feeling was still further increased by unpromising reports from the North-west, which stated that the wheat crop was threatened with rust, owing to wet and warm weather. Both of these reports served to stimulate the demand for grain for export and speculative account, and the result was a sharp rise in prices, generally from in spring and winter grades. The demand for win-

three to five cents per bushel. Trade was active both in spring and winter grades. The demand for winter No. 2 red was particularly brisk, and in spring wheat everything that was available in this market was taken. The market closed teverish and sensitive, and yet higher prices were freely predicted. Corn was from one-quarter to one-half cent higher and moderately active, foreign advices not making much impression on its sale. Oats were from one to one and a half cent higher, and strong at the advance, with active demands. Flour was firmly heid at from ten to twenty-five cents per barrel higher, and grain freights were weaker.

The largest exporters of grain on 'Change all expressed the opinion that the complete failure of the cereal crop in France and the partial failure of the cereal crop in France and the partial failure of the crop in the United Kingdom would have the effect to send the prices of breadstuffs somewhat higher; but outside of a few the general opinion of grain merchants was that the people in this country would not be seriously affected by the advance. It was contended that the crops this season would be the best for many years, and that the producers and carriers would reap a rich harvest. "Winter wheat," they said, "was never finer nor in such abundance, while spring wheat so far was in excellent condition, and unless injured in the next month by heavy drought or incessant rains would quite surpass the crops of all previous years."

The wheat harvest in Ohio and Indiana has been progressing under tavorable auspices and the outurn, it is believed, will be larger than the crops in 1878 in those States. In Minnesota the harvest is not so tavorable, on account of rains, but if the weather should turn clear, with milder temperature, the damage to the crop will be but triding. In Canada the cereal crops did not seem favorable at first on account of a late spring and the unusually cold weather during the month of May, and also the want of rain, which did not fall for several weeks. At present the p

of cereals of any previous year if no heavy rains should fall.

Mr. E. H. Walker, the statistician of the New York Produce Exchange, estimates that the wheat crop of 1879 will amount to 385,000,000 bushels, and that France will import about 80,000,000 bushels; Great Britain, 120,000,000 bushels; Germany, 10,000,000 bushels; Great Britain, 120,000,000 bushels; Bysan and Portugal, 5,000,000 bushels, Bysan and Portugal, 5,000,000 bushels, Bysan and the Turkish provinces. According to Mr. Walker, the area under wheat in France in 1877 was 17,200,506 acres, and the crop was medicore, making less bread than the smaller crop of 1876. The imports of wheat and flour into France in 1876-77, September 1 to August 31, were equal to 14,335,554 bushels, against exports 6,365,261 bushels, giving net imports over exports, 7,380,293 bushels. The imports of the corresponding period in 1877-78 were equal in wheat and flour to 26,558,290 bushels of wheat, against 3,008,425 exported, giving net imports over exports, 7,380,293 bushels. The imports of 21,560,903 bushels. France is bare of reserves of old, wheat, and the imports of foreign wheat have gone quickly into consumption, leaving only small stocks at the ports of import, except Marselles. The net imports of wheat into France in 1877-78, September 1 to August 31, were 22,580,903 bushels, which were required to supplement the poor erop of 1876. When well were required to supplement the poor erop of 1877, which was followed by a still poorer one in 1878, the falling off being 57,520,000 bushels. Mr. Walker stated that there has been imported into France from August 1, 1878, to May 1, 1879, 67,645,000 bushels of wheat, and the rimore the poor erop of 1876. When well and the remainded the process of the former opulent character of those who of the well-dependent of the former opulent chara

When George Seymour, of No. 491 Eighth avenue, and John C. Hunken, of No. 598 Sixth avenue, were taken to the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and charged with a violation of the Sunday Liquor law by a police officer, Justice Murray took the trouble to make a thorough investigation, as is rarely done by magistraics in such cases. Speaking of Hunken's store he asked how the policeman had come to see the bar in operation.

"I went inside," the latter said. "Two men came along and entered the hallway by a side door. But I know what they were up to, and followed them inside. I found both of them drinking at the bar, and there was a crowd of other people inside."

"You mean to tell me that you left your post, entered the premises and followed these men through a hailway into the store?"

"I did, sir," said the officer hesitatingly, and now beginning to see that his officiousness did not receive very high appreciation.

"Were the iront doors of the place open?"

"No, they were closed."

"You are discharged," said His Honor to the prisoners, and to the officer he added:—"I trust your zeal will be as warm when a better chance of exercising it presents itself."

This interpretation of the law is the liberal conrarely done by magistrates in such cases. Speaking

This interpretation of the law is the liberal con-truction which many have claimed for it all along.

AN EX-POLICEMAN'S BRUTALITY.

George Schilling, a patrolman in the Third precinct police, Jersey City, was recently dismissed from the force for drunkenness, and since then he has made frequent assaults on his wife. On Sunday it at her head and threatened to kill her. The woman broke from him, and running out of the house to Penn Horn Creek, would have sought relief in suicide had she not been restrained by soveral citizens who followed her. She was cared for by the neighbors for the night, and yesterday caused the arraignment of her husband before Police Justice Peloubet.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Michael Nathau, dealer in fancy goods, made an assignment yesterday to Isaac Rinaldo, giving three preferences for \$1,933. His liabilities are estimated t about \$5,000 and assets about \$2,500. Jacob W. Foster has been appointed receiver of the affairs of Levi Bellinger, on the application of Ives,

affairs of Levi Bellinger, on the application of Ives, Murphy & Briar.

The affairs of Thomas C. Clark have been placed in the hands of John G. Shaw as receiver, on the application of william P. Richardson.

Michael Reed, manufacturer of stoves in Brooklyn, made an assignment yesterday to James Chambers. His liabilities will not exceed \$10,000, and his assets, which consist of stock and machinery, are nominally valued at about \$7,000.

In the Court of Common Pleas there were filed yesterday the schedules in the matter of the assignment of Augustin H. Mojarrieta & Pelix Fuentes to Henry G. Dodman. The liabilities are stated at \$75,490; nominal assets at \$119,104 03, and real assets at \$34,393 63.

AID FOR SICK CHILDREN.

Tour of the Health Board's Sanitary Inspectors.

SEARCH FOR THE SUFFERING

Difficulties Encountered by the Medical Officers in Tenement Districts.

The special medical inspection under the Board of Health of the homes of the poor for the purpose of finding out and administering aid to sick children and vaccinating such as may stand in need of it, was begun yesterday and will be continued until after the first week in August. The city for this object is divided into fifty districts, a physiciau, who is a resident and in good standing, being appointed for each one. He receives for his five weeks' services the sum of \$100, and it is supposed that he will give all the time he can spare from his professional engagements to this work of visitation. He may adopt a plan of inspecting every house on one block before beginning on another so as to make sure of leaving none unvisited, but if he be long acquainted with the locality under his charge he can easily determine the class of houses where he may expect to find sick children. When he does find any he examines and prescribes for them and reports the cases to the Board of Health. He frequently meets with people too poor to pay even for the necessary medicine, and in such instances he so informs the Health authorities, who keep a stock of drugs on hand for gratuitous distribution. As a rule the poor people rather welcome the visits of the sanitary inspectors, but the landlords are not always agreeable, and when not bluntly refusing to give information resort to evasion to avoid the admission of sickness being on their premises. Dr. Jayne, of the Health Bureau, said yesterday that the present inspection, which is chiefly designed to treat oor children now suffering from illness, though, of ourse, poor adults in the same condition will also be attended to, will be followed when the necessary appropriation is made by a further inspection of the houses themselves by men acquainted with the principles of drainage and ventilation.

A SANITARY INSPECTOR'S BOUNDS.

Dr. E. J. Donlin, of No. 170 Spring street, who ha charge of the district extending from Broadway to the North River and from Canal to Reade street, was accompanied yesterday by a HERALD reporter on his tour of inspection. The Doctor on the way spoke of the drawbacks to health in certain portions of the the drawbacks to health in certain portions of the city where population is dense, and summed up the whole evil in the lack of air and ventilation. "It is amazing to see the change," he observed, "that comes over the children of the Lenement houses on a breezy day like this and yeaterday in the middle of the summer season. Those that were prostrate and sick while the heat lasted jump to their feet and appear as well as ever. This is a healthy city, and only for its overcrowded tenement houses would have a less death rate in proportion to population than any other city in the world. What is needed is more room and more air, or a better system of ventilation in tenement houses. I always recommend the mothers of children suffering from summer sickness to carry them out of doors in the cool of the morning and evening. The more air they get the better, and the only place they can find it is on the sidewalk."

walk.
"How do the people take the visits of the sanitary inspectors?"
"They never complain; in fact many welcome them, and I have had it said to me:—"God bless you, doctor; glad to see you come around again;" but still the poorest of them like to be independent and have a dector of their own or say that they have one of their own. Some of them have a habit of doctoring the children themselves in cases of choiers infantum. Irish women use castor oil and German women red wine."
"Are adults ever treated"
"Frequently. If we come across men or women who have no money to pay for a physician we prescribe for them, but these are chiefly old people who suffer from the heat almost as much as the children. VISITING A TEXEMENT HOUSE. "How do the people take the visits of the sanitary

suffer from the heat almost as much as the children.
VISITING A TEXEMENT HOUSE.

"Let us go in here," said the Doctor, mounting
the stoop of a house on the north side of St. John's
square. It had been evidently once a stylish mansion, but had descended by degrees to the miserable
fortunes of a tenement. A woman of slatternly
dross and unkempt hair stood in the entrance, with
traces of thankless toil and weariness depicted in her

yourself." So the doctor and the reporter vanished up a broad staircase and knocked at a door or, the upper story. On every side were melancholy traces of the former opulent character of those who lived in the house. There were battered rosewood doors held together by pieces of scantiling, broken mouldings, fallen plaster and all the evidence of a dwelling "gone to the dogs."

"Whom would you like to see?" asked a sad-faced woman, holding her scanty dress together in front of her with a nervous clutch.

"Have you any sick children here?" inquired the doctor, glancing in over the heads of half a dozen barefooted boys and girls.

"Well, yes, sir—that is, we had two of 'em sick; but the fine cool weather made em all right again. It was summer sickness they had."

"Have they all been vaccinated?"

"All but a little thing six months old."

"And why don't you have it vaccinated?"

"Don't want to, sir, till the summer is over."

"You'd better have it vaccinated?"

"That, sir, would kill it entirely, and we'd rather take the risk and waii."

"There it is," remarked the doctor as he came down stairs, "they all have a prejudice against having their children vaccinated in the summer, no matter whether smallpox is around or not."

AMONG THE SICK INFAINS.

The next visit was to a tenement house in Hubert street, where, on the second story, a young married woman stood in the hallway, and in answer to the question as to any of the children on her floor being sick, led the way without replying into a rear room, and pointing to a crib shaded with a red table cover, said, "Cholera infantum." The victim was an infant of touteen months old, with a round rull, but very pale face. The mother looked with solicitude from the child to the doctor, and in the very few words of English that she could command intimated that the baby had been very bad, but was to some extent growing better. The little room was hardly nime feet square, and the furniture consisted of only the baby's crib and a few chairs. The doctor gave his usual perscriptio

shoved her forward toward the doctor, "Vaccinate her i. you dar."

At No. 413 Washington street, four women sitting on the rear stoop of a tenement sang out in chorus, "Yes; there is a young woman here with a sick baby. Come here, Esty," and Esty, a little German blonde, came forward and said, "Vell, de baby he hate de golera himtantum shust dree days, and he stop mit it last night."

"What did you give for it?"

"I shust gif him a leetle red wine now and vonce again now an' he hafe no looseness mit his bowels anymore." To provide against a relapse and not having much faith in the efficacy of red wine, the doctor gave the little mother his customary prescription, for which she was profusely thankful. It is beyond doubt that but for the cool weather of the past few days hundreds of cases of sickness would be found where there are now only a few, and it is equally certain that the breezy air has helped to restore many to health with whom medicine might have been of no avail.

THE SCHOOLSHIP ST. MARYS.

The nautical schoolship St. Marys, which left New London May 25, arrived at Lisbon, Portugal, on the 21st of June, and expected to sail for Funchal, Madeira, the 3d or 4th of July. All on board were

REAL ESTATE

The following sales were made at the Merchants' William P. Dixon, referee—Foreclosure sale of the two houses, with lot 25x124, No. 31 Bond at. a. a. w. of Bowery, to plaintiff.

Also similar sale (same referee) of the house, with lot 25x150, No. 6 Bond at. a. a. 200 ft. a of Broadway, to plaintiff. Exchange Salesroom July 7:-

Way, to plaintiff... w the Broad-By LESPINASS: A PRIEDMAN.
Frederick Smyth. referee-Poreclesure sale of the bonse, with lot 22.10x05, w. s. of av. G, 23 ft. n. of 10th st., to plaintiff...

OFFICIAL REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS The following is a statement showing the real estate transactions recorded in the Register's office

July 7, 1879:—
16th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th av., 25x76; Catharino
Listjon and others to Jacob Albrecht.

Prankfort st., n. s., 81.3 ft. e. of Rose st., 29.115x.
107.9; William P. Smull and wife to New York
and Brooklyn Bridge Company.

\$40,000
56th st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th av., 50x102.5; Woodbury G. Langdon and others (excenters) to Elizb st. Langdon and others (executors) to Engry G. Langdon and others (executors) to English Saker to New York and Brooklyn Bridge Company.

Bi st. n. s. 325 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x88.9; John Martine and others (executors) to Thomas C. P. Martino and others (executors) to Thomas & Bradhurst.
Stih st. n. s., between 4th and 5th avs. 24 0x100.8;
Stih st. n. s. between 4th and 5th avs. 24 0x100.8;
Louisa 8t John to Robert C. Ferguson.
Stid st. s. s. 65 ft. w. of 1st av., 17 0x40.4½; Leppman Nowburger to Mary Baner.
Bailroad av., c. s. (part of 1ot No. 54, 24th ward);
John C. Multane and wife to Peter Gallagher.
2d st., s. s. (lot No. 454), 24x100; Henry H. Davis to Moritz Koppe. 7.500 man Newburger to
man Newburger to
man Newburger to
Baliroad av., c. s. (part of to
John C. Multane and wife to Peter Ga.
John C. Multane and wife to Peter Ga.
2d st., s. do No. 454), 248/100; Henry H. Davis
to Moritz Koppe
Mary st., u. s. dots Nos. 651 and 652, 23d ward);
Richard Mortimer and wife to John B. Dunham
Willis av. s., 75 ft. u. of 149th st., 50x100 (23d
ward); Catharine Merklinger to Benedict Merkward); Catharine Merklinger to Benedict MerkMary St., L. Son Watt st., 39x300 (23d
Mary St., L. Son Watt st., 2,800 Willis av. e. s., 75 ft. n. of 1446h st., 50x100 (234 ward); Catharine Merklinger to Benedict Merklinger.

Forest av., e. s., 240 ft. s. of Watt st. 30x300 (23d ward); Joseph Grove to Elizabeth McMahon...

27th st., s., 230 ft. e. of oth av., 23x300.8; Laura G. Williams and husband to Alfred Post.

Washington av., n. w. corner of 23 st., 50x100 (23d ward); Prederick Lutz to Christina Schulz...

108th st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 4th av., 25x100; Owen Feely and wife to August Baumgarten.

108th st., same property; August Baumgarten and wife to John H Deane.

108th st, n. s., 335 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x100,10; same to same. 100th st, h. s., 355 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x100-10; same to same.
130th st, n. s. 327.6 ft. w. of 4th av., 18.9x93.11; S. Baurno and wrife to Alonzo A. Haulin.
130th st, same property; Alexander P. Kotchum and wrife to Alonzo A. Haulin.
85d st. s. s., 1922 ft. w. of 3d av (roar lot), 13.11x
45; Heleu Switt and husband to Goorge F. John-45; Heleu Switt and husband to Goorge F. John-45; Helen Switt and husband to George F, Johnson.

85th st. a. s., 100 ft. e of 3d av., 30x100; Martha
A, De Voe and husband to Thomas A Kiptarick,
82d st. n. s., 390 ft. w of 9th av., 1566xe5.5; Wilitam H, Scott and wife to Janose R, Smith.

Westchester av. n. s., 35x75; Mary Prinz and husband to Adam Steinmetz
130th st., n. s., 327.6 ft. w. of 4th av., 37.6x90.11;
Alonzo A, Hamilin to Eber S, Young.

82d st. n. s., 390 ft. w. of 9th av., 50x77.3; P.

Smyth (referee) to William H, Scott,
40th st. s. s., 355 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x98.0; J. A.

Goodlett (referee) to John Early,
40th st. s. s., 355 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x98.9; same
to Peter Hagan.

LEASES.

Goodlett (referee) to John Early.
40th st., s. s. 355 ft. w. of 9th aw., 25x98.9; same to Peter Hagan.

14th st., West, No. 48, Lavinia C. Van Emburg to Charles Eaton and others; 7 years.

Albrecht, J. and wife, to F. Blatt and wife, s. s. of 19th st., w. of 8th av.; 5 years.

Brinkmann, Berths and huyband, to William Brinkmann and another (executors, &c.), s. s. of 36th st., e. of 3d av.; 5 years.

Buggy, J. and wife, to the Emigrant Industrial Sawings Eans, n. w. corner of Lexington av. and 19x18.

Sawings Eans, n. w. corner of Lexington av. and 19x18.

Sawings Eans, n. w. corner of Lexington av. and 19x18.

Lexist. 19x2.

Goodlett, w. of 3th st., w. of 2d av.; 5 years.

Lexist. 19x2.

Early, John and wife, to the Citizons' Savings Bank, s. s. of 40th st., w. of 2d av.; 5 years.

Early, John and wife, to the Citizons' Savings Bank, s. s. of 40th st., w. of 19x18.

Ewing, V. W. and another, to H. Schaeter, s. s. of 19th st., w. of 6th av.; 19 year.

Hagan, P., to the Citizens Savings Bank, s. s. 40th st., w. of 5th av.; 19 year.

Hawley, Elizabeth L. and another, to W. G. Langdon and another (executors &c.), s. s. of 56th st., e. of 5th st., w. of w.), s. s. of 5th st., e. of 5th st., w. of 2d av.; 19x2.

Hawley, Elizabeth L. and another, to W. G. Langdon and another (executors &c.), s. s. of 5th st., e. of 5th st., s. wo fell av.; 19x2.

Same to George Widmayer, Nos. 237 and 239 Broome st.; instalments.

Same to George Widmayer, Nos. 237 and 239 Broome st.; 2 months.

Me Mahon, Elizabeth, to Patrick Fitzmaurice, e. s. onths.

hou, Elizabeth, to Patrick Fitzmaurice, e. s.

orest av., n. of Wall st.; demand.

r. F. and wife, to J. G. Pock, No. 15 Eldridge st. 5 years.

Minrath, William and wife, to A. Stubeurauch and
wife, a. of 2d av., n. of 5th st; 5 years.

Muller, L. to A. Baier, s. s. of 3d st., w. of av. C; st, notes.

Sander, C. and wife, to A. Sauder, c. s. of 9th av., n. of 35th st.; 5 years.

Smith, James R., to William H. Scott, n. s. of 82d st., w. of 9th av.; 3 years.

Sperie, Henriette, to Jacob Beyer, s. e. corner of Greenwich and Horatio sts.; 3 years.

Trillich A. and wife, to K. Keller, n. s. of 8th st., w. of 1st av.; 3 years.

Wunsh, William and wife, to C. Hammel and wife, No. 30 Williatt st.; 3 years.

ENCOLUMN ASSIGNMENTS OF NOUTGAGES.

Loew, Charles E. and Edward B., to Michel, Hertle. 1,500

tie.
Miles. William H. (executor, &c.), to O. H. Walsemann (recorded July 5).
Rayher, Charles, to G. Lippmann.
Weeks, F. H., to Ross E. Rainsford.
Williams, Laura G., to Virginia C. Page

DISTRICT COURT FEES.

ored to compel the clerks in the various district courts to pay over the fees received by them to him every week, as required of other officers of the city government by section 96 of the charter of 1873. The Comptroller at last requested Corporation Counsel Whitney to furnish him with an opinion as to his powers and duties in the matter, and yesterday Mr. Kelly received the following in reply: -

Relly received the following in reply:

LAW DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF THE COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION,

NEW YORK, July 1, 1873.

Hon. John Kelly. Comptroller:

Siz.—I duly received your letter of the 29th May last, in which you state that by section 185 of the charter of 1873 all fees, percentages and commissions received by any officer shall be the property of the city, and all sums so received shall be paid over weekly to the Chamberlain; that pursuant to this statute the Finance Department issued notice to the cierks of district contristo pay over and make return the cierks of district contrists of pay over and make return the cierks of district contrists of pay over and make over, by the clerks of some of these cours that this section of the charter does not control in the case of the district courts, which they claim are a part of the judiciary system of the State, and that they are controlled solely by the District Court act, and that by section 73 of chapter 344 of the Laws of 1887 they are required to pay the fees collected and received by thom into the city treasury monthly. You request my opinion as to the law governing the case and as to the times at which the fees collected by these cierks should be paid into the city treasury.

It has been expressly decided by the Court of Appeals, in the case of Whitmore against The Mayor (67 N. Y., 21). that the clerks in the district courts in this city are not efficers of the city government within the meaning of section 35 of the charter of 1873. By its terms refers to officers of the city government only, and under the decision in the Whitmore case, as well as from the councetion in which it is used, the word "officer" in the next sontence of the city government it seems to me that the provision in the Whitmore taxe, as well as from the councetion in which it is used, the word "officer" in the next sontence of the city government as fine officers of the city government only, and under the decision of execution by to be considered to the counts of the city governm

THE CURSE OF RUM

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children were informed by letter that a woman with five small children had taken up her abode in a room at No. 414 West street, which she only left for the purpose of priming herself with liquor. She had en constantly intoxicated for weeks, and the little ones were neglected and reduced to sad straits.

Officer Chiardi, to whom the investigation of the case was intrusted, found that it was another of the many unhappy consequences of the 'longshore-men's strike. Katharine Delano had lived with men's strike. Katharine Delano had lived with her husband Ezra, at No. 131 Charlton street, until he left his employment to join the insurgent dockmen. When their little means were exhausted the woman, dissatisfied with her lot, took to drinking and soon became a confirmed insuriate. The husband found that no chance of regaining his lost situation offered itself, but for a time he tried to keep up heart and seek elsewhere for employment. As all their furniture was disposed of they had to leave the house in Charlton street, and he procured a room in the house in West street from a Mrs. Burke, who hired lodgings to 'longshoramen. From the time Mrs. Delano entered the house till the present she has been going about among the neighbors and spending what few pennies she could gather in drink. The consequences have been her desertion by the husband and the shandonment of the children to hunger and ill treatment. A few days ago Delano appeared and took away with him Ezra and Mary, his eldest boy and girl, leaving the other three to shift for themselves. Officer Chiardi yesterday found the mother in the house utterly prostrated by liquor, and sent for an officer to assist him to remove the children, but Mrs. Delano resisted so vigorously that she had to be carried down stairs and then taken to court in a handcart. Justice Murray committed her till the case could be further inquired into. he left his employment to join the insurgent dock-BILLIARDS.

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